REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,244—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... AS. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between AS. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ AS.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 AS. per Line.
Second do. ..... 2½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... " 0-8 AS.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ORLANDA, 2,022 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander C. M. H. DAY, on SATURDAY, the 29th June 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line thence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 362 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 362 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA 5 8 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on SATURDAY, the 29th June 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Exclusive of Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office,

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As extra.
" " with Rollers. 10 "

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(c) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.
— SUMATRA	3468	460	C. Anderson	3rd July.
(c) PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	12th do.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th do.
(c) CATHAY	2905	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	24th June.
PERIM	3777	600	W. Woolcott	8th July.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	22nd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector	19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 25, Apollo Street, Fort. By order of Messrs. H. Passera and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Barry and Co. Agents, Goorapore Jute Mill Company, Limited, both of Calcutta.

50 bales iron hooped, containing 15,000 bags, each.
300 bales No. 4 gunny bags, 38 by 28, ex s.s. Algitha.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

A very rare opportunity for Ladies, Gentlemen, Foreigners, and Ships' Commanders, who wish to present curiosities to their friends:—

AUCTION SALE of Stock in Trade of Indian Works [Shawls, Gowns, Jewellery, Work-boxes, Toys, &c., &c.]

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, and on each succeeding days, till the whole sale is over [sale commencing every day at 1 o'clock noon] at their new Sale Room No. 4, on the corner of the Forbes and the Meadow Streets, Fort, near the *Gazette* Office by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee for the estate and effects of Kundamul Mancockroy, an insolvent, the whole of the following Cashmere, Benares, Scind, Hyderabad, Delhi, and China stocks of various kinds, the same comprising of:—

Number of Cashmere, Delhi, and Chinese shawls and gowns in variety and of sizes, cloaks, jackets, children's petticoats, neckties, puggaries, cummerbands, gold embroidered and Cashmere caps, handkerchiefs, and jubbias.

Worked and gold embroidered pillow cushions, teapoy and table covers, and sleepers of sizes in variety, gold lace, Rampoor chudders, bedcovers, counter-panes, dollies, Mooltan carpets rugs, and ribbons.

Pieces of Cashmere cloth, China silk, flannel, dress cloth, muslin dresses, dhoties, and sarries.

Few gold rings set with coloured stones, sets of gold and silver earrings and brooches with bracelets, crosses, stars, breast pins, buttons, bangles, necklaces, watch guards, chains, lockets, silver belt and plated hooka bottoms.

Sandalwood, ebony, and ivory handkerchief, glove, stamp, and needle boxes, card cases, book rack and covers, writing desk, work boxes, napkin, holders, fans, sets of Benares boxes and toys, Japan boxes and trays, socks, perfumery in fancy bottles, &c., &c.

N.B.—Messrs. M., J. & Co. have removed from Apollo Steet to their New premises No. 4 Forbes and Meadow Streets, near the *Gazette* Office.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW SEASON'S BREW now being received is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Price per doz.	Quarts	Cash Rs.	4 0
" "	Pints..	" "	2 12
Bulk per Hogshead...		" "	57 0

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

CARLOWITZ.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

WM. WATSON & Co., 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

CARLOWITZ.

In bottle.		In bottle.	
Rs. 16 per doz.	Qts.	Rs. 9 per doz.	Pts.
Octave.		Quarter Cask.	
Rs. 160 each.		Rs. 200 each.	

THE Wine can be tasted at our Office, and sample cases of Hungarian Wines will be sent to any part of India. These Wines are well matured and unfortified and are strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty for their blood-forming and other properties.

Extract from the *Lancet* as to their character generally will be sent by post to any address.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Les Canons	Rs. 18	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Leoville	" 24	"
Chateau Laditte	" 28	"

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	" 18	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	" 22	"
Steinwein	" 22	"
Hochheimer	" 24	"
Rudesheimer	" 26	"
Marcobrunner	" 30	"
Marashino di Zara	" 30	"
Do. do.	" 32	per 2 doz pints

BEER:—

Norwegian Beer in 3 doz. cases at.... Rs. 6 "

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac		Rs.	20 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.		"	22 p. case 2 doz. pints flasks.
Do. do.	* Star Cognac	"	22 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.		"	24 p. case 2 doz. pints, flasks.
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star		Rs.	20 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	** Stars	"	23 "
Do. do.	*** Stars	"	27 "
Fromy and Roge's well known	*** Stars	"	30 "

CHAMPAGNE:—

Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole* Champagne		Rs.	50 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.		"	54 p. 2 doz. pts.
Real Eugene Clicquot		Rs.	40 per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery		"	35 "
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay		"	30 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.		"	32 per case of 2 doz. Pts.

DANISH HAM in splendid condition at Annas 12 per lb.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Ramp 1 Row, Fort.

MR. JERAMDASS KULOOMUL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Sind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress, Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Mooltan and Eran Carpets, and Bombay and Surat Work Boxes, Mooredabad and Benares Vassels, &c., &c. All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on moderate Terms.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. OLYMPIA.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA
KURRACHEE AND NAPLES.

TO SAIL from here about the 28th instant, and from Kurrachee, about the 6th proximo.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 p.m. of the 25th instant at the Commissariat Office, Bombay and Poona, for the supply of 1,000 sets of MULE EQUIPMENTS. Copies of schedules and any other information required can be obtained on application at this Office.

R. CLARKE, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 22nd June 1878.

THE NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share (exclusive of the Interim Dividend of Rs. 20 per Share,) has been DECLARED PAYABLE out of the Profits for the year ending 31st December 1877, on and after MONDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p.m., to the Shareholders whose names may, on the 20th inst., be standing on the Register, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Office of the undersigned.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 34, Elph. Circle, Bombay, June 21, 1878

ALLAN'S
CYCLONIAN
WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY
CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED.

NEW AND RECENT BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. 1, contemporaneous with Kaye's 3rd volume	12	8
Archer's Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49	5	0
Riola's How to learn Russian	7	8
Key to do.	3	4
Walford's Complete Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and House of Commons, 1878	3	4
Sebastopol Trenches; by Col. Reynell Pack, C. B.	5	8
Morris' Descriptive and Historical Account of the Godavery District	7	8
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1878	2	8
Family Herald, Vol. 40	3	0
Hallybush Hall. *Coloured Hunting Plates*	9	8
Monier Williams' Modern India	4	12
Daily News War Correspondence from the Fall of Kars to the conclusion of Peace	6	12
Fytche's Burma, Past and Present, 2 Vols.	18	12
Leslie Stephens' Hours in a Library, 2 Vols.	5	12
Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. 7	18	12
Burke's Select Works. *Clarendon Press Series*, 2 Vols.	6	0
Chums; a Tale for the Youngsters	3	4
Roberts' Theory and Practice of Medicine, 3rd Edition, 2 Vols.	13	12
Black's Green Pastures and Piccadilly	3	12
Liesegang's Manual of the Carbon Process of Photography	3	0
Calcutta to Liverpool by China, Japan, and America; by H. W. N.	2	0
Tennyson's Works complete in 1 Volume, various bindings, *from*	3	12
John-a-Dreams, a Tale	4	12
Nelson's Commentaries on the Civil Procedure Code	17	0
Meadows Taylor's Story of My Life	5	12
Large's History of Materialism, Vol. 1	6	12
Procter's Myths and Marvels of Astronomy	7	12
Morley's Rousseau	6	0
Macaulay's Life and Letters; by Trevellyan, 2 Vols.	7	8
Forjett's Our Real Danger in India	4	12
Freeman's History and Conquests of the Saracens	2	8
Molesworth's History of England, 1830-1874	4	12

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Re. 1-12.....per bottle.....Credit Rs. 2-0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a RESPECTABLE BAR-MAID for Refreshment Room. Apply A., this Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

FOR SALE, a BOAT of Teakwood and Copper-fastened, 24 feet long, 5½ feet Broad, and 2½ feet deep. For further particulars, apply to CLARISTIEE BEZONJEE, Dubash, care of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Dubash.

FOR SALE, neat DOGCART, handsome YOUNG HORSE (goes well in Shafts or Saddle), and HARNESS. Also FIRST-CLASS SADDLE and BRIDLE. Price of the lot, Rs. 650. Apply "F.," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5 2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BACON in Canvas, 4 and 5 lb. pieces, 12 As. per lb. CHEESE, in Cut, 12 As. Whole Cheese (about 7 lbs.) 11 As. per lb. J. PEARSE, 23, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS,
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

COCONADA
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

In calling special attention to his PRESENT STOCK of the above, Mr. NEUBERG respectfully begs to inform his kind constituents and the public in general, that in consequence of considerably enhanced quotations for the

NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO,

he is reluctantly compelled to submit a

REVISED PRICE LIST

for the undermentioned Brands, which are manufactured specially for himself of the very choicest leaf.

PRICE LIST.

	per 1000	per 100		per 1000	per 100		per 1000	per 100
Dolly Varden	Rs. 25	Re. 3	Babingtons	Rs. 18	Re. 2	Burmah	Rs. 16	Rs. 1-12.

Office....per 1,000 Rs. 14, per Box of 200 Rs. 3-4.

Many years' experience has decided that the LUNKA or COCONADA TOBACCO is the most suitable Smoking during the present season, being less susceptible to damp, and attracting less moisture than the Trichinopoly, or other Indian Cigars, a free easy Smoke is always ensured

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE

OPENED OUT

A LARGE SELECTION.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

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AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

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Full Directions accompany each bottle.

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Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 22ND JUNE 1878.

THERE is nothing in the fresh political advices from home to affect business, nor are the commercial telegrams from London indicative of any special change. A slightly better feeling has been produced here, however, by the liberal rainfall of the past few days, more especially as it proves to have been pretty general throughout the country. Private telegrams from Bhowringger report 3 inches of rain, with more expected, and about the same quantity has fallen in the Berars. A continuance of this for a short time will do more to restore confidence here than any advices from home, and it is to be hoped that we have now seen the last of all fears of a recurrence of famine.

Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 95¼, and French Rentes at 112¾, but Enfaced Rupee Paper was ¼ lower all round. Indian Wheat to arrive was 1s. per quarter lower, but Seeds were unchanged throughout, and in the London General Produce Markets the only movement was an advance of 5s. per ton in Cochin Cocoanut Oil.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were reported quiet but firm, with no alteration from last Tuesday's list of prices. Cotton in Liverpool at the same time was dull, Friday's sales being only 7,000 bales, and to-day's market opened quiet, probable sales 5,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged in every particular, and neither from public nor private sources do we hear of anything being done in Surat to arrive. The feeling at the moment, however, is evidently quiet with no disposition on the part of either buyers or sellers to make a distinct move, and this state of affairs will probably last for some little time; so long, in fact, as the Congress remains unsettled, and the American crop advices continue favourable. That any serious fall can take place in prices though, is unlikely with the figures so strong as they are; in fact, the general opinion seems to be that any important movement will be in an upward direction.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,900,000	2,514,810	2,582,340
,, Surats...	369,000	563,010	737,430
For the U.K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	837,000	1,029,810	1,027,600
Do. London.....	13,000	45,540	50,940
American Afloat.....	56,000	108,000	100,000
E. Indian ,, ...	131,000	142,000	270,000
Total.....	1,067,000	1,325,450	1,448,540
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6 7-16d.	6½d.	6 5-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	5¼d.	5¼d.	4¾d.
Difference.....	1 5-16d.	1¼d.	1 15-16d.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents., September shipment at 11 3-16 cents., the latter being a decline of ¼ cent. per lb. The crop figures at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts.....	11,000	9,000	13,700
,, Exports to U. K.....	12,000	20,000	23,000
,, to Continent...	1,000	7,000	4,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	4,186,000	3,907,800	4,050,800
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,930,000	1,922,000	1,877,300
,, to Continent ,,	1,293,000	1,004,000	1,180,900
,, Stock at the Ports...	190,000	283,000	317,000

A withdrawal of £125,000 from the Bank of England for France took place yesterday, and the market rate of Discount on 3 months' Bank Bills has advanced from 2 to 2½ per cent.

BAR SILVER, according to Reuter, has receded from 53d. to 52¾d. to 53d. per oz., owing to which Sterling Exchange to-day has been weak with a decline of 1.32d. per rupee. There has been nothing done, however, as with shipping operations at a standstill there are scarcely any bills making. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 5-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 ⅛d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8 9-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8 ⅛d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at par to 1-16 per cent. premium; 6 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is nominally a shade firmer, but there has been no increase in the extent of business doing. We quote:—Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104. In the new Loan no transactions have yet transpired, and outside of the Banks but very little interest seems to be felt as to the probable results. So far as we can learn the tenders are not likely to be very numerous, and the general opinion appears to be in favour of an average of between Rs. 97 and Rs. 98. If so, the Government will scarcely be able to call the operation a success, as on the present price of Fours the new Fours-and-a-half should be worth about Rs. 106.

SHARES to-day have been quiet but steady. There are no fluctuations in prices except for Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares which are still firm with an upward tendency. We notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Broach Mills, Dhurumsey and Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 10 per share in Great Eastern and Hindustan.

The COTTON MARKET continues dull with no business of any importance doing, and rates are again the turn in favour of buyers. The only transaction we have heard of for export is 100 bales strictfully fair Barsee at Rs. 190 full pressed, but with the existing state of the weather it is not to be expected that shipping operations can go forward. Receipts are still comparatively liberal, the past two days having brought forward about 5,000 bales, but now that the rains have commenced up-country we may look for a material falling off in the figures. To-day's quotations are:—

G. G. Dharwar	Rs. 209	per candy F. P.
Good Comra	,, 208	,, ,,
F. G. F. do	,, 202	,, ,,
G. F. do	,, 195	,, ,,
F. F. do	,, 189	,, ,,
Fine do	,, 179	,, ,,
F. G. F. Dhollera	,, 203	,, ,,
G. F. do	,, 198	,, ,,
G. F. Compta.....	,, 195	,, ,,

In SEEDS there is no change. Linseed being still quoted at Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-10, and Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed at Rs. 7-12 per cwt.

FREIGHTS remain dull and depressed, rates in the absence of business being to a great extent nominal. For Liverpool by steamer the quotation is 15s. and by sailing vessels 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per ton. For the Adriatic ports 25s. and Genoa 20s. per ton, payable here, are the current figures.

PIECE GOODS are steadier and sellers show increased firmness, but the demand has not yet increased to any appreciable extent. Should the rainfall go on as it has begun, however, there can be little doubt that an improvement must come at no distant date, unless, which is by no means probable, prices in Manchester undergo a serious fall.

COALS remain dull and perfectly stagnant as regards business to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	135
Bank of Bengal.....	40,000	100	all	6 do.	215
Bank of Bombay.....	30,000	500	all	5 p. ct	723½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	595
Nations' Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	109

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p. s.	1,880
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	100	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	625
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	310
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.....	1,200	500	all	62½ p. s.	605 xd.
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	1,060
Alfred Mills Co.....	350	1,000	500	50 p.s.	1,060
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,925
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	85
Ahemangar M. and P. Company	800	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,200
Bombay United.....	800	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,015
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p. s	225
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p. s	70
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	40 p. s	800
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p. s	990
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	640
Dharumsey Spinning ..	5,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	825
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s.	1,830
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,165
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	965
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	750	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jeeraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	930
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	825
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	940
Madras Spinning.....	400	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,240
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	28p.s*	315
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,305
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,220
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	925
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	500	2,000	all	..	650
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30 p.s*	855
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,075
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	835 xd.
Soondercas Spinning ...	660	1,000	all	75 p.s.	745
Do do. 5 Shares.	800	1,000	25	125 p.s.	205
Shoboree S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all		955
Victoria Mills	560	1,000	all	25 p. s.	715

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8	3 0	p. c. 293
Do. New 4 2 Shares.....	..	£20	13 0	14 6	do. 28
Ditto	..	£20	6 5	7 3	do. 73
Ditto	..	£20	2 1	2 3	do. 83
B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000		do. 1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	19 6	9 18	do. 245

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th June compared with that for 11th June:—

LIABILITIES.	11th June. Rs. A. P.	18th June. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,78,462 0 0	18,78,277 0 0
Treasury Balances	2,62,02,010 9 4	2,58,26,753 7 1
Other Deposits	2,60,26,026 4 9	2,77,39,172 10 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	19 04,870 6 11	9,82,777 6 11
Sundries	12,26,844 7 6	12,38,485 10 6
Rs.	7,82,09,753 12 6	7,76,45,566 2 6
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,01,54,227 15 11	98,50,903 11 11
Loans on Govt. Securities.	41,33,821 3 10	41,10,699 15 10
Credits on ditto	47,76,430 0 5	48,34,572 14 1
Bills Discounted.....	1,87,47,948 13 2	1,81,42,555 9 9
Balances with other Banks	5,61,338 3 3	5,25,470 9 6
Bullion	Nil	Nil
Dead Stock	9,98,433 8 11	9,97,516 12 9
Stamps	9,541 0 11	9,471 3 11
Sundries	1,80,673 2 10	1,57,426 8 2
Cash at Head Office	2,20,46,696 4 1	2,41,91,293 12 4
Do. at Branches	1,71,96,064 7 2	1,48,15,849 0 3
	7,82,09,753 12 6	7,76,45,566 2 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE DRUMADOON, 825 tons, Captain G. W. Perry, will sail to-day for Batavia, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain F. G. Hay, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. UMBALLA, Captain J. Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. C. Brereton, and six deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 1,358 tons Captain J. S. Shaw, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, 25th May, via Malta and the Suez Canal, brought three native passengers and the following cargo: —447 plates iron, 1,643 bars iron, 20 bundles steel, 1,243 packages iron, 335 kegs nails, 372 bales piecegoods, 209 bales twist, 153 cases tinplates, 550 plates iron, 200 bundles iron hoops, 3,300 bundles iron, 20 cases butter, 12 cases wine, 444 tons coals, 117 cases soap, 117 packages wine and spirits, 12 packages glassware, 11 cases lamps, 6 cases earthenware, 27 packages paper, 50 packages bottles, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	M. of Londonderry.	Lucas.....	Muscat, June 9.
	F. F. Webster.....	Cutting.....	Rangoon, April 13.
23	Inspector	Erskine	Akyab, April 21.
	Futtey Sultan	Nacoda	Hoodeida, May 20.
	Consett(s)	Clarke	Carwar, June 21.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	Akola (s)	Hay	Kurrachee.
	Umballa (s).....	Smith	Coast and Calcutta.

The barque Drumadoom, Perry, to Batavia, obtained her port clearence on Saturday last.

The steamer City of Baltimore, to Hongkong, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
18	Oriental (s)	Scott	Moulmein, June 11.
19	British Sovereign ...	Johns.....	London, Mar 12.
	Middlesex	Marston	Rangoon, May 31.
	Tofteombs	Hamilton.....	Bombay, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

June 18.—Steamer Duke of Argyll. Ships Star of England, Udston, Nelson and Fathe Salem,

June 19.—Steamer Coryia. Ships Fathe Salem, Norna and Cambay.

PASSENGERS.

Per Oriental—Mr Toonti, Mrs Melville, Mr Rowett, Mr Thom, Mr McLeish.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
20	Lioness	Trincomallee.

DEPARTURES.

20	Early Morn	Burmah.
	St. Aigoan	Seeking North.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—800 iron plates, Sewjee Dhurumsey.
European s—10 kegs red lead, Vussonjee Ramjee and Co.
Bellona s—108 kegs iron nails, Tyebjee Adomjee; 61 kegs iron nails, Rajubally Jewahboy.

FROM LONDON.

Bernina s—4 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 7 cases glassware, and 5 packages lampburners, E. H. Mahomed; 24 cases stout and 15 casks pale ale, W Watson and Co; 10 casks zinc sheets, Sewjee Dhurrumsey.

FROM TRIESTE,

Achille s—10 cases seed beads, Surufally Goolamhoosein.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Surat s—3 cases saffron, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana—331½ cwts myrabollams, Nursee Khiace; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Bernina s—46 bales wool, Chunderban Kotharee; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 163 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 40 bales wool, Khimchund Chunbhidas; 45 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee; 30 bales wool, Chodoomal Khiuchund.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore s—130 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tallub Arbee: 1012 cwts olibanum and 30½ cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Allarukhia Sazun.

FOR GENOA.

Asiria s—100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—350 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s—2 cwts E teeth, 1 cwt G horns, and 4½ cwts raisins, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 7½ cwts cloves, Datardina Mowjee; 1 case fishmaws, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 152 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 11½ chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat s—137 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·725
Temperature of the Air.....	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·3
Dew Point	77·9
Relative humidity of Air	·893
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	78·3
General Direction of wind ...	WSW, W, E, ESE, SE, SSE, S, SSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	533
Fall of Rain	0·72
Total fall during the month	1·51
,, ,, year	1·59
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd June.	1·93

HIGH COURT—JUNE 24.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

415-77—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Hajee Ally vs The Frere S and W Co—Macfarlane and Green.—Part heard.
718-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vunmallee Withuldas and another vs Hurjeewan Mohundass and others—Macfarlane, G, Ardaseer H, Muljee and B.
756-77—Shapurjee and T—Kursetjee Rustomjee C and others vs Kessowjee Jadowjee—Craigie, Lynch and O.
43-78—J C Cama—Ambalal vs Talia Ayljeje—Nanu and H.
265-77—Muljee and B—M B Barbhaya and another vs Moses Reubin P—Balkrishna and B.

EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION.

175-77—Macfarlane and G—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs Anundrao Damodhar Sensy—H Bicknell.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

25-78—Mr Bicknell—Narsondass Narsyen and others vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee and another—Craigie, L and O and Bhaishunker N—Part heard.
668-77—Balkrishna and B—Ruthabai vs Bai Bappoo and others —Crawford and B and in person—Part heard.
646-77—Rimington, H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

For Judgment.

534-76—Craigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Sadoobs Sadoojee and another—Rimington, H and C.
173-78—Jefferson and P—Cursetjee B Wadia and others vs Framjee R Wadia and others—Jefferson and P.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

187-78—In person—Hassum Cassum vs Mariambai, widow—Shapurjee P.
188-78—Mr Fletcher—Dwarkabai vs Pandoorung Ramchunder and others.
196-78—In person—V A Quincy and others vs J B Quincy and another—Rimington, H and C.
196-78—Bhatshunker N—Motichund Harukchund vs C H Reynolds—Lynch and T.

LONG CAUSES.

631-77—Jefferson and C—Dhunjee Mowjee and another vs Mahomedally Abdoolally—Lynch and T—Part heard.
88-78—Lynch and T—The Alliance S and W Co vs Dessai Mayurjee Huncheraran—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
253-77—Mr Fletcher—Syed Yoosab bin, &c vs Ahmed Sulliman and others—Cragie, L and O.
17-78—Prescot and W—Sonabai and another vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla—Muljee and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Coles, Col. Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.
Lucas, Lieut Col, R Agan Medical Certificate, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 22.

Murphy, Surg, from sick leave, to Madras.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, soon after 5 p.m. The following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns—up to 1-30 p.m.
Registered Letters—up to 1 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 1½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland ..... As. 5

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 30th, 5h. 22·0m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 24	St. John the Baptist.	5 26	6 38	{ 6 17 m { 5 52 a	11 59 m 0 39 a
Tues. 25	English Mail expected.	5 26	6 38	{ 7 29 m { 6 50 a	1 11 a
Wed. 26	.....	5 27	6 39	{ 8 37 m { 7 51 a	1 36 m 2 24 a
Th. 27	.....	5 27	6 39	{ 9 33 m { 8 45 a	2 30 m 3 22 a
Fri. 28	.....	5 27	6 39	{ 10 16 m { 9 35 a	3 16 m 4 11 a
Sat. 29	St. Peter.	5 27	6 39	{ 10 58 m { 10 23 a	4 0 m 4 55 a
Sun. 30	2nd Sunday after Trinity	5 28	6 39	{ 11 34 m { 11 8 a	4 44 m 5 34 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

DIGBY—June 22nd, at Cambridge, Ellen Amelia, the wife of Wm. Digby, of Madras, aged 28 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ASHBURNER—June 21st, at Poona, Dorothy, the infant daughter of Lionel Ashburner, Member of Council.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRD—June 18th, at Sanawar, near Kasauli, the wife of Mr. C. P. Bird, C.S., of a son.
DAWE—June 17th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr. W. H. Dawe, Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, N. W. P., of a son.
GORE—June 5th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut. St. George Gore, R. E., of a son.
GOUGH—June 18th, at Nowgong, Bundelkhund, the wife of Colonel C. Gough, of a daughter.
HILL—June 17th, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Captain W. Hill, 2nd P. W. O. Goorkas, of a daughter.
McWILLIAM—June 11th, at Cachar, the wife of O. G. R. McWilliam, B.C.S., of a daughter.
MORICE—June 13th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Surgeon-Major Morice, of a daughter.
WATTS—June 10th, at Rangoon, the wife of Captain Ponsonby W. Watts, 18th, The Royal Irish, Garrison Instructor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LINCOLN—HENNING—June 3rd, at St. Paul's Church, Amritsar, by the Rev. J. A. Stumpf, Robert Lee Lincoln, to Ida Johanna, daughter of the late Carl Henning.
SEXTON—VAN-MILDER—June 10th, at Christ's Church, Gujranwalla, by the Rev. J. R. Spens of Sialkot, Charles E. Sexton, Sub-Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, to Angela Milder, eldest daughter of Sam. Van Milder, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gujranwala.
STEAD—HARRIS—June 13th, at Christ's Church, Rawal Pindee, by the Rev. W. J. Armstrong, B. A., Alfred James Stead, Captain, 14th Regiment, to Nora Elise, eldest daughter of Lieut-Col Philip Harris, 11th Regiment B. I.

DEATHS.

ANLEY—June 12th, at Dhubri, Gerald Russell, youngest child of A. Anley, Esq., Bengal Police.
BRICE—June 16th, at Deesa, Dinapore, of heat apoplexy, Mrs. Mary Anne Brice, widow of the late Mr. N. Brice, aged 67 years.
EVANS—June 19th, at Agra, of heat apoplexy, Edith Florence, the wife of H. Farrington Evans, C. S.
GAHAN—June 20th, at Madras, George Gahan, aged 75 years.
GORE—June 16th, at Mussoorie, John, the infant son of Lieut. St. George Gore, R. E.
HOWELL—June 17th, at Ootacamund, Thomas G. Howell, Surgeon Major, 19th Hussars.
MEPPEN—June 20th, at Waltair, Vizagapatam, Eliza Camilla, the wife of G. H. A. Meppen.
PAIN—June 18th, at Darjeeling, of dysentery, William Richard Pain, aged 25 years.
STRATFORD—June 19th, at Delhi, of congestion of the brain, Captain Robert Stratford, of the 1-6th Regiment, aged 37 years.
THOMSON—June 14th, at Goruckpore, John B. Thomson, aged about 33 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1878.

A GOOD deal of anxiety is still felt in Bombay regarding the progress of the Tulsi Water Works; and, now that the rains have fairly set in, we hope that the Municipal Commissioner will lose no time in letting the public know if the expectation held out by Mr. Walton, that the works at the Tulsi Lake would be brought so near completion as to render possible the impounding of the water and its delivery in Bombay after this monsoon, has been fulfilled. Unless a supply of water can be stored in the Lake during the next three months, it will be the autumn of 1879 before the present water supply of Bombay can be increased, and this would be one of the greatest calamities that could befal the city. For some time past the supply from Vehar has been quite insufficient for the wants of the inhabitants of Bombay, and exceedingly impure; and the only reason why complaints from ratepayers, who are charged for water which they very often cannot get, and which is not good when they get it, have been comparatively infrequent, is because the public has been looking forward to the speedy introduction of the Tulsi water, which would provide a sensible relief from a far-reaching evil. The Municipal Commissioner, on whom and on the Town Council rests the responsibility for the completion of the new Water Works by the time appointed, has, we think, only done his duty by pointing out, in his Report for 1877, that the fault of the slow progress made at the Tulsi Lake last year lay with the contractors. Mr. Grant says, "Messrs. Campbell and Co. "have caused a great deal of annoyance and "anxiety to Mr. Walton by their inefficiency and "general mismanagement both during the year "under report and subsequently. For some months "past, Mr. Walton has had to keep the manage- "ment of Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s works "almost entirely in his own hands, and he will "have to continue to do so in order to complete "the Tulsi dam and reservoir in anything like "proper time. It is, in fact, entirely owing to "the energy he has displayed throughout, and to "his very careful and unflagging supervision, "that their works have progressed at all." The question may arise, and it certainly will be asked unless the Tulsi reservoir is now finished, if these contractors have not been treated with too much tenderness. It is all very well for Mr. Walton to take in hand and do their work for them, but he cannot do this without neglecting other duties of at least equal importance. He was appointed on special duty to give constant supervision to the business of laying the main from Tulsi into Bombay, and the distributing of pipes within the city, and also to the construction of the reservoir on Malabar Hill; and, if it be the case that there has been uncalled for delay in carrying out the former part of the work, and that the Malabar Hill reservoir may not be finished before the end of next year, these mischances may surely be in some degree ascribed to the enforced stay of the Superintending Engineer at Tulsi, where he was engaged in performing the function of a contractor. We say this, however, under reserve, for we really do not know what is the exact state of affairs as regards the progress made with the several contracts. The Town Council gets progress reports once a month, and ought to be in a position to bestow deserved praise or censure, and to keep the whole of the work under strict control. But, for some reason or other, possibly to save the good name of some of the contractors, the Council has recently refused to make these reports public; and it thus accepts for itself the blame that may be attached to any failure of the pledge given to Bombay, when the estimate for these Water Works was sanctioned, that the Tulsi water should be available for general use in this city in the year 1878.

Public attention has been so engrossed with other matters of late, that Municipal affairs have received but little notice, and we doubt if the ratepayers have yet begun to understand that the expenditure on these Tulsi Water Works has already greatly exceeded the original estimate. The figures showing this result were given in a letter from the Commissioner which was read at the last weekly meeting of the Town Council, and which to our amazement was recorded without having been subjected to the slightest criticism. From this letter we learn that the estimated cost of the works was Rs. 36,00,000, and that, according to the revised estimate, the estimated expenditure will amount to Rs. 38,14,547, including Rs. 1,54,000 for the purchase of land for the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and Rs. 1,00,000 for an iron roof for the Reservior. "The net excess will thus," says Mr. Grant, "amount to Rs. 2,14,547, but if it "is decided to construct a masonry roof in place "of the proposed iron one there will be a fur- "ther excess of about Rs. 50,000. The "Council will remember that the two items "which make up the excess were not included "in the original estimate, *and without them there "would be no excess, for the large savings in "exchange would more than cover the whole of "the excesses and other items.*" These words which we have italicized betray a curious confusion of thought as to the meaning of the word "savings." A saving on the estimated cost of a work is a thing to be proud of, if it be the result of great economy or skill in administration; but these so-called savings in exchange are merely the result of an accident for which the Municipal authorities can take no credit. In point of fact, a certain sum was set apart to meet an anticipated loss on the remittance of money to England to pay for the Tulsi water pipes, and it turned out that only about half this sum was required. The balance is not, properly speaking, a saving, except in the whimsical sense in which one sometimes hears a man say that he has saved half a sovereign, when, having gone to a theatre at which he supposed he would have to pay a pound for a seat, he finds that he can get one for half the money. No member of the Council seems to have thought it worth his while to ascertain what was the actual amount of the loss by exchange as compared with the original estimate, and for general information we now give the figures. The sum to be remitted to England was £123,567-10, being the value of 15,350 tons of pipes at £8-1 per ton. Of this amount £101,000 has already been remitted, and arrangements have been made for remitting the balance at a certain rate of exchange, so that the exact cost of the whole transaction is now known. In the original estimate, framed in the summer of 1876, when exchange was at its lowest point, it was calculated that the rupee would not be worth more than 1s. 6d. in exchange for sterling money, and that the total amount required to be paid here for remittance would therefore be Rs. 16,48,000-1-3. But the actual payments will only amount to Rs. 14,15,260-1-3, so that the savings referred to in Mr. Grant's letter are worth Rs. 2,32,740. Now, deducting this sum from the estimate of the total cost, Rs. 36,00,000, we get Rs. 33,67,260 as our revised estimate. Add to this sum Rs. 2,54,000 for the works not sanctioned in the original estimate, and we find that the total expenditure should not exceed Rs. 36,21,260, whereas Mr. Walton puts it down at Rs. 38,14,547. There has, therefore, been an excess in expenditure on the works originally sanctioned of very nearly *two lakhs* of rupees, and it is only reasonable to expect that this excess will be largely augmented before the Tulsi water is brought into Bombay. We wish to direct public attention to the matter-of-course way in which this loss of two lakhs was treated by the Town Council, not only because we think it right Mr. Walton should have an opportunity of explaining the causes of so serious an addition to the contemplated cost of the Tulsi works, but because it appears to us that the Council now devotes too much of its time to set speeches on humanitarian projects, and is inclined to neglect the special business for the discharge of which it was called into existence, that of criticizing most closely and constantly the expenditure of public money by the executive officers of the Municipality.

THE hot weather throughout India this year has been described on all sides as of exceptional severity. In Calcutta, the heat has been extraordinary even for that part of the country, and not only have there been numerous cases of heat apoplexy reported, but the singular phenomenon has been presented of one of the newspaper editors whose element has been heat and fury for the last qu

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The *Times* announces that at the interview yesterday, England, Austria, and Russia agreed to the following points, subject to ratification at the Congress which meets to-day, viz., that Bulgaria shall terminate at the Balkans, the Turks fortifying the passes and garrisoning the fortified places. Roumelia is to include Sophia, and Bulgaria to include Varna. The Northern frontier of Montenegro and the boundaries of Servia are to be restricted and receive compensation in the South.

The *Morning Post* states that the Czar is going to Berlin.

SATURDAY'S CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JUNE 22.

Congress met to-day and sat for three hours. Great progress was made.

THE RUSSIANS BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE.

Lord Beaconsfield has made the continuance of Congress conditional upon the immediate withdrawal of the Russian troops from the vicinity of Constantinople. The Russian Plenipotentiaries have appealed to the Czar in the matter.

RUSSIA AND GREECE.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* contradicts the statement that Russia is opposed to Greece, and states that Russia is willing to see the liberation of the Hellenes.

ARREARS OF ORDNANCE MAJORS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The report of the Select Committee of the Commons appointed to enquire into the arrears of Ordnance Majors approve the officers' claims for the pay of their substantive rank.

Mr. MacDonell has been gazetted a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta.

FAREWELL ORDER BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

MALTA, JUNE 21.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, in his farewell Order to the Indian Contingent, expresses his unqualified approval at the appearance of the men, and states that he will inform Her Majesty the Queen of the complete satisfaction which the inspection has given him. H. R. H. also expresses his gratification at being personally acquainted with the force, and compliments the Generals in command.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	48,000 Bales.
Amount forwarded.....	6,000 do.
Total Week's Sales of Surats	4,000 do.
Amount forwarded	1,000 do.
Total Week's Imports of Cotton	29,000 do.
Do. do. Bombay.....	4,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	837,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	56,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	13,000 do.

LONDON, JUNE 21, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.	
Fair Dhollera	5½d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but firm.	
32s. Shirtings.....	6
8¼lb. do. do.	7.1½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8 5-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4½ per cent. do.	89½
5½ per cent. do.	89
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	112½
Bar Silver.....	52½ to 53
Total coin in the Bank of France ...	£84,500,000
Do. Notes in circulation	£91,500,000

About £125,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 22.

French Steamer Sindh, from China, arrived.

MADRAS, JUNE 22, 11-5 A. M.

Singapore, 22nd, Manilla mail postponed till 9 a. m., Monday.

GALLE, 22, 3-10 P. M.

French steamer Anodyne, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 23.

CANNANORE, 6 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind S., thermometer, max. 83; min. 71; W. B. 77; barometer 29·76. Fall of rain 1 inch 60 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. 5; thermometer 76·8; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 4 inches 65 cents.

MANGALORE.—Weather rainy; wind S.E.S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 10 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S W. light; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 3 inches 74 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered	0 87	2 2	2 45
21 Friday	0 72	5 38	3 65
22 Saturday	4 27	5 38	5 65
23 Sunday.....	4 23	5 73	
Total.....	5 86	11 53	12 83
Fall up to 23rd June 1877	21 75	23 43	
,, ,, 22nd ,, ,, ...	25 58	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to p. m. each day. The return from Colaba, 1 up to midnight.

THE MONSOON.

WE learn from a correspondent at Assirgarh, that on Friday last the monsoon broke there in the morning at 2 o'clock, and that from that hour until 6 a. m. four inches and 88 cents. of rain fell.

THE following telegram received by Messrs. Nicol and Co. on Saturday, has been placed at our disposal: "Broach, 22nd.—Monsoon set in. Rainfall 1-20 inches."

SPECULATIONS ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE MONSOON.

WE learn by telegraph, that an important note by Mr. John Eliot was published in Saturday's *Gazette of India*, regarding the probabilities of the coming monsoon, judged by present meteorological observations and experience of recent years. So regards his conclusions as only partially trustworthy owing to insufficiency of data. The conclusions are—first, that the persistent excessive pressure over northern India at the present time tends to diminish the barometric gradient between southern Asia and the mid-Indian Ocean, and if this is not compensated by increased pressure over the sea area to the south of India, the monsoon current will be below its average strength. Second, there appear to be no strongly marked abnormal variations of pressure over northern India; it is, therefore, probable that the rainfall will be much more equally distributed than last year. Third, comparing the present year with 1865, it is probable that the heavy rainfall during the cold weather, and more especially in May, will slightly retard the advent of the monsoon in Upper India. Fourth, the probable effect of the relatively low pressure along the Bombay coast cannot be determined except by comparison with last year. It appears, however, to promise a fairly abundant rain over that portion of the country.

THE sudden death is announced of Dr. Howell, at Ooty, the other day, where the deceased had been for some time. Dr. Howell was in charge of the Garrison and of the 38th N. I. Hospital at Trichinopoly.

IT is said that fever prevails in Swat to a great extent this year.

IT is reported from the frontier, that Bahu Khan, a resident at Peshawur, has been arrested at Cabul as a foreign spy, and shot by the Amir's order; also that the Amir intends to inflict a heavy punishment on the tribes who lately refused to pay the State revenue and the poll-tax.

THE *Bombay Guardian*, in noticing our remarks on the preposterous objections of certain Mahomedans to the removal of two tombs from the Esplanade, gives a case in point where Christian graves were despoiled—for the public good—of their contents and carried elsewhere. Our contemporary says, "When the Bombay Municipality wanted the ground occupied by the American Mission cemetery for the Northbrook Garden, they just took possession of it, removing the graves to Matoonga 7 or 8 miles off."

WE understand that the Government of India have acknowledged as the successor of Haiderab bin Ahmed the Sultan of the Fudhli tribe, near Aden, who was assassinated last year—the Sultan's nephew, Ahmed bin Hoosain. The Government have renewed with the present chief the engagements concluded with his predecessors, and have continued to him the annual stipend of 2,160 dollars enjoyed by the late Sultan.

THE Lahore paper hears from Mooltan of an unusual number of courts-martial taking place there. Four district courts are now in course of procedure, a general court is threatened, and there are sundry prisoners whose cases may probably lead to the assembly of other tribunals of a similar character.

A CORRESPONDENT at Beypore, in a letter to the *Madras Mail*, dated Tuesday, confirms the announcement of the total wreck of the Joshua, 703 tons, with the loss of seven lives. He says:—"The vessel was chartered to bring out pot-sleepers for the Madras Railway Company, and only had 700 more to discharge, when the S. W. monsoon burst, and all communications with the shore ceased. On Sunday the ship parted, and she was slowly drifted on to the shore, where she now lies a complete and total wreck. Of the seven hands lost, four were able-bodied seamen, two apprentice boys, and one was the Captain's son. The wreck is being looked after by the agents of Lloyds in Calicut."

THE Famine Commission are about to issue a series of questions, which are to be sent, through the local Governments, to various selected officers for reply. These questions are contained in four chapters, No. 1 of which deals with the condition of the country and people; No. 2 with relief measures during the earliest stages of distress; No. 3 with Famine Relief, both as afforded by the provision of labour to able-bodied applicants, and of gratuitous aid to all who are unable to earn their bread: whilst No. 4 is devoted to Famine prevention in the future, and especially to Irrigation Works. The least that can be said of them, as a whole, is, that they embrace the subject of Famine in its every aspect.

THE Bishop of Bombay was at Clifton the Sunday before the departure of the last Indian mail, and in the evening of that day he occupied the pulpit of the notorious Ritualist, the Rev. Mr. Randall. A correspondent of a home paper says:—"Great honour was done to this prelate, a special canopy being provided for him in the extremely gorgeous and Romish chancel, and two attendants, both, I presume, clergymen, being stationed one on each side of him during the service. When the procession entered the sacred enclosure through the gates, Dr. Mylne went up to the middle of the so-called altar, and made a momentary pause by way of obeisance. Then, taking his seat, he crossed himself, and the service was proceeded with. Bishop Mylne was then conducted to the pulpit, where, after doing two little acts of ceremonial, he commenced his discourse. One act was the kissing of a white embroidered stole and putting it on, and the other making a sign of the cross on his breast. Dr. Mylne preached without note; and appeared in weak health. The sermon, which was not a powerful one, contained this Romish statement:—'God puts himself in the hands of his unworthy priest on the altar that He himself may offer himself.'" The correspondent adds: "Would it not be well if the Upper House of Convocation had a word of rebuke for a Bishop who goes into another Bishop's diocese, and gives public sanction to Ritualistic excesses which that Bishop is endeavouring to restrain?"

COLONEL KEATINGE, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Kinsdale, arrived at Goal para on Monday last, and left on the following day for Dhoobree, where the Rajahs, Zemindars, and other influential inhabitants have assembled to bid him farewell. The retiring Chief Commissioner has certainly succeeded in gaining the goodwill of the liege of Assam. The assemblage at Dhoobrie is described as representing all classes of the community from all parts of the district, and there is some talk amongst them of getting up a handsome subscription to endow a dispensary, or some useful institution, in commemoration of Colonel Keatinge's administration.

A EUROPEAN gentleman, who has been for nearly twenty years a resident in Ramnad and Madura districts, and is a staunch member of the Church of England, writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"It is not true that there has been a large addition to the number of the Propagation Society's converts in this district. I have seen some hundreds of poor ryots obtaining famine relief rice from the missionaries. They, of course, received also religious instruction; but the moment the distress was finished, the rice converts disappeared. I wish the missions every success; but these absurd conversion stories only do the cause permanent injury. I can honestly say that, after my long experience of the mission work done by the S. P. G. in these districts, I regard it as a failure."

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT is at length despairing of any good he can do for India, and more than that has lost faith in any benefit arising to the country from British administration. He intimates that we had better pack up and take ourselves off. But it is the weather, it will be seen, that has overborne his wonderful energies, and at length saddened his latter days:—"The monsoon continues to hold off, while the heat is extreme between the intervals of the dry squalls that burst over the city from all points of the compass, covering everything with fine electric sand, almost impalpable but intensely disagreeable to every sense. If it is any consolation to the gasping population of the North-West, to know that Calcutta is only a shade less miserable they may take it. It is at these seasons that we feel the penalties of seeking a livelihood in an exile like that of India. We had better all be off to Tasmania, and have done with famines that we cannot 'administer' without national disgrace, and burdening ourselves with self-imposed responsibilities that require stronger men than we can supply, to discharge either with credit to ourselves, or justice to the people. We mean well, and fail everywhere, and at seasons like these begin to suspect that we have no business to be here at all, as the Comtists tell us."

THE *Pioneer*—A late resolution of the Government of India calls attention to the remarks in the report of the late jail conference on the prevalent mode of dealing with the habitual criminals, and approves of the suggestions made by the conference. The opinion of this body is, that the re-convicted criminal is let off too easily. The inference against him is, that he does not care for the ordinary terrors of the law, and is disposed to live a life of crime. This inference rises with every conviction. Yet, says the conference, "the magistrate's courage does not rise with the boldness of the criminal. As convictions follow one another, he doles out his increased sentences with a timid hand, and by the easy gradations of his sentences positively trains a criminal to endure a jail existence." But does not the fault lie rather with the comforts held out by a jail existence than with the gradual way by which, according to the Conference, the prisoner is reconciled to the discomforts? If life in jail were really irksome or intolerable, prisoners would take care that no second conviction should educate them into liking it. If habitual criminals are on the increase, the cause is not so much the light sentences dealt out by magistrates, as the lenity of jail discipline.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, under the signature of Detur Digniori, ironically proposes a testimonial to Mr. Nesfield. He says, "Allow me to suggest the propriety of a testimonial being raised in recognition of the admirable conduct of Mr. Nesfield in the episode of the wreck of the Childwall Hall, and the correspondence thereon which has since srisen. The courage he displayed, not only at the moment of extreme peril, but subsequently in exposing at great pains and with such perfect good-taste, an almost fraudulent attempt to foist a poor ship's doctor upon the public as something of a hero, is such as in my humble opinion ought not to be allowed to pass unrecognized. Should my proposition, however, meet with no response, and virtue remain its own and sole reward, Mr. Nesfield will, at any rate, have the satisfaction of knowing that there are those who feel at a loss which to admire the more, his courage in danger, or the generosity and admirable good-taste which he has since displayed."

THE *Englishman* speaks in the following eulogistic terms of the late Mr. G. J. T. Jefferson, Reuter's Agent in Calcutta: "With the exception of a short furlough to England, he had been in charge since the agency was opened about twelve years ago, and his loss will be much felt by all who had business relations with him, and who knew how punctual, zealous, and obliging he was. In the more private relations of life, his loss will be equally felt. The needy will miss his ever ready aid and sympathy, and many a good work in Calcutta will be the poorer by his death."

THE preliminary enquiry into the alleged police oppression case at Burdwan has terminated, after occupying the Court's attention during nine days. The Inspector and two of his men have been committed for trial at the next Calcutta Sessions. In connection with this case, Madhu Koira, who was convicted of another dacoity in the neighbourhood of Culna, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, has confessed the Bhowanipore dacoity to the Joint-Magistrate, admitting that he was committed by the gang Raja Ram mentions. He has been committed for trial at the ensuing Sessions.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR SHIP MASTERS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

A MEETING of ships' officers was held at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home on Friday night, to discuss the question of the power of commanders of merchant vessels to disrate their officers. There were some 15 or 16 persons present, including Captain Kennerly (of the s. s. Shadwahn), Captain Pearson (of the ship Galatea), Mr. A. F. Turner, solicitor, Mr. Robert Sharp, Mr. A. McM. Taylor, and several first and second mates of ships.

Capt. Kennerly was invited, and consented, to take the chair. He said he had come there to listen to the views of the promoters of the meeting, and afterwards any views that he might have he would gladly express.

Mr. Andrews said the following questions were proposed to be discussed, viz:—

1. Can a captain of a ship reduce an officer for incompetency who holds a Board of Trade certificate?

2. Is the degrading of officers beneficial or hurtful to discipline?

3. Can a captain legally compel one of his crew to serve in an inferior position after the ship's arrival in a British port?

4. If such compulsion be legal, cannot something be done towards instituting Marine Courts of Inquiry into such matters?

Mr. Andrews added that he supposed most of those present were conversant with the case in point which occurred on the 29th of last month before a Bombay Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee,—the case of the ship Simla, the captain of which vessel prosecuted his third mate and others of his crew for refusing to do duty. Having read the report of this case which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the following day, and which showed that the captain of the Simla, after disrating his third officer for incompetency on the voyage, sent him to the forecastle to live and work as an able seaman, that when the ship arrived in Bombay the third officer, who held a regular certificate from the Board of Trade, refused to work in that capacity, and that on being prosecuted before Mr. Nana Morojee for refusing duty, the captain's conduct was upheld and his officer sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in the House of Correction—Mr. Andrews further stated that the object of the meeting was not to take special cognisance of this individual case, except as serving to illustrate their complaint against the principle of the whole matter. Captain Dick (the master of the Simla) had told the Court that it was customary amongst ship-masters to disrate their officers. It was admitted that such was not the custom among the better class of ship-masters; but the Master Attendants, and other officials in the mercantile marine service, would be likely to be guided by the ruling of a Bombay Magistrate. He thought perhaps some one present might suggest a means of bringing the matter to the notice of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Christie thought they were all agreed that a ship-master's power must be almost absolute while at sea. It was necessary for the safety of the cargo and all on board that it should be so. But in harbour cases should be taken from on board and before competent men,—not before men who knew nothing about a ship and could not decide as to the competency or incompetency of a seaman. His idea was that it was beyond the power of any one shipmaster to say that a man was incompetent who had passed before a Board of Examiners in any English port.

The Chairman said that to a certain extent he agreed with both the gentlemen who had spoken, but in other respects he differed from them a little. Their profession as seamen was different entirely from any profession on shore, and their system at sea could not be framed on the principles recognised on shore. There must always be placed a great discretionary power in the hands of the master of a ship, which power he should use with discretion. In the case of the Simla, he thought the captain had exceeded his legal powers. He had no right to degrade that officer. (Hear, hear.) His view was that a captain of a ship had a right, at sea, to disrate an officer. Supposing that when starting on a voyage, a captain had sent to him an officer holding a Board of Trade certificate, which he might have just obtained through having a good memory or from being a practical seaman, but who might still be constitutionally incompetent to keep the ships' deck at night time or even during the day. (True.) He had had to do with such men on board merchant men. He was very glad to say that as a rule their officers were competent men; but sometimes they met with incompetent men. On one occasion, an officer who had lately passed the Board and joined his ship was in charge of the deck as night coming down the Channel, and he went on deck during the night and found the vessel in a very precarious position, and the officer in charge running helplessly here and there, and not knowing what to do to get her clear. He had quite lost his head. Well, he (Captain Kennerly) disrated that officer, and put into his place another man whom he considered to be competent to perform the duties of the post. And he thought that power should always be in the hands of a captain. He did not think they would do anything in such some serious calamity had happened before he could disrate an officer. ("No; no.") But at the same time, a man who held a Board of Trade certificate must be to a certain extent an educated man, and though he might be disrated, he had no right to be degraded into the forecastle. (Hear, hear.) When the Simla arrived in this port, the captain entirely exceeded his authority in setting an officer to do an able seaman's work, after he had shipped as an officer and while he held a certificate to that effect. The captain would have shown good sense to have discharged the man if they could not agree on board the ship. It seemed to him (Captain Kennerley) that the Magistrates in this port differed very much. The last voyage that he was here, he and his chief officer had a little difference of opinion, and the chief officer used bad language towards him on deck, and when ordered to go to his room he point blank refused to do so. He thought the best plan would be to go before a Magistrate, so he went to Mr. Webb and stated the case, and that the officer's conduct was more or less making him and his orders on board a subject of ridicule to the sailors. Mr. Webb said to him—"Well, I don't know what I can do in this matter; it seems to me you have got the reserve in your own hands." He told the Magistrate that he did not see how that could be, that his ship was lying in port, and he had no resource in his hands, but must appeal to the Court. Mr. Webb said then, "Well, I'll have nothing to do with the case," and when he asked what he was to do, his Worship added, "You can do as you like." The result was that he took the officer on board again; and the result was that he influenced the crew so as almost to bring about a mutiny, and they had a very uncomfortable state of things in the ship all the voyage home, and the case of his chief officer was almost synonymous with the case of the captain and third officer of the Simla. A different Magistrate in the latter case thought proper to give the officer a fortnight's imprisonment. It seemed to him that there should be a Magistrate, or Nautical Assessor, to take such cases in hand, who thoroughly understood their profession (Applause), and who was capable of judging of the difficult positions a captain of a ship was sometimes placed in. Until there was such a Magistrate appointed, who thoroughly understood such positions, they could never have justice done between masters and seamen. (Hear, hear.) Such a Magistrate was not only required in the port of Bombay, but there were many other ports in the world where such functionaries were required. Seeing that the British Mercantile Marine extended now to all parts of the world, it was necessary that they should have men who thoroughly understood the difficult positions and who could guide a shipmaster if he was astray, and not assist him to go astray, as he thought the Magistrate had done in the case of the Simla.

Mr. Christie asked, could a man who signed articles to fill one position be compelled to do other work? For instance, if he signed as carpenter, could he be compelled to cook in the galley? If an officer could be compelled to go into the forecastle, he might be injured for life; his character would not be improved by mixing with the men whom he had been accustomed to command, and he might lose all self-respect. It was not for the benefit of the ship, or the shippers of cargo, that an officer should be so degraded. It would bring him into disrepute with the men, and would lower the status of all officers in the ship, captain included. And if an officer had the fear of being degraded to the forecastle before his eyes, he could not do his work properly; he might be a little strict one week, and the next he might find himself in the forecastle. The result of such a prospect might possibly be to make him lax in his duty. At the same time, it was unfair to expect a captain to keep on duty an officer whom he found to be incompetent. But there was a difference between disrating an officer and degrading him.

Mr. Andrews called attention to a report of a case heard in the Thames Police Court, London, in which the Magistrate held that a captain had no authority to overrule a certificate of the Board of Trade, and could not reduce his mate to A. B. (able seaman.) There was another point in the Simla case, which had not been noticed. If a man holding a certificate from the Board of Trade was sentenced to imprisonment, he lost his certificate, which was a very severe punishment. Mr. Nana Morojee must have lost sight of that. For a simple case of misconduct, to imprison a man and cancel his certificate was—well, it was a cold shame; that was his opinion. (Applause.)

The Chairman thought that the matter only wanted bringing to the notice of the proper authorities, and that the publicity which would be given to their proceedings would be all that they required.

Mr. Andrews preferred to have the attention of the Board of Trade specially called to the matter.

After some further discussion, it was resolved that a memorial should be drawn up and left in the Sailors' Home for signature, and should afterwards be forwarded to the Board of Trade, setting forth the facts of the case, and praying that some arrangement may be made by which such cases shall be dealt with by men having a thorough knowledge of nautical matters.

A committee was appointed to draft the memorial, consisting of the following:—Captain Kennerly (s. s. Shadwahn,) Captain Pearson (s. s. Galatea) Mr. Andrews, Mr. Christie, Mr. A. F. Turner, Mr. Robert Sharp.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding.

SINCE Lord De La Warr's visit to Shanklin induced him to put a question about the Eurydice no progress has been made with the scheme for raising her. The Eurydice went down on March 24th, and from that day to this all the efforts of the Admiralty to raise her have only resulted in spending public money, and in damaging the nets of the Shanklin fishermen. Yet Lord Elphinstone has only to engage a tug to decide us that a gale has been blowing for two months.—*Truth.*

THE "RALEIGH."—It is to be regretted that the members of that club which is named after one of the brightest courtiers of good Queen Bess do not strive to emulate the gallantry and the courtesy, as well as the tobacco-consuming qualities, of their sponsor. As it is, the place is the most censured in London. A disgraceful scene took place there the other evening. Some members who are well known in society, and who had dined too well entered into a discussion which ended in a fight. A hansom cab-driver was called in by one of the parties to lend a helping hand; and the battle waged so furiously that a crowd collected outside. Many respectable members have since taken their names off the books.—*The World.*

DR. ERASMUS WILSON, at the annual dinner of the Highland Society this week, took occasion, with perfervid ingenuity, to remark that "whether you were in Africa or India, or the United States, a Scotchman would be found to help you if you needed assistance." Remembering as I do that a friendly Scotchman once rendered me a very signal act of assistance in the far interior of Mexico, I thoroughly agree with Dr. Erasmus Wilson although, not being a Celt, I am not quite prepared to endorse the famous surgeon's further assertion that "the Scotchman was found to be the universal link by which the world was held together." This bold piece of hyperbole reminds me of the enthusiastic patriot from North Britain who declared that some of the most famous characters of antiquity were Scotchmen. There was the Emperor Macrianus," he said, "and the Emperor Macrinus, and Macrobius, the philosopher, and Macrochir, otherwise Arnaxerxes, and and"—here the gentleman, not having a Lempriere by him broke down. "Who else?" inquired an ominous Saxon "Who else!" echoed the Celt. "Why, Alexander the Great. Was he not of the Mac Edons?"—G. A. SALA.

THE CAPTAIN HENRY MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

WHEN, rather more than a year ago, poor Captain Henry, late Superintendent of the P. and O. Company's establishment in Bombay, met with the sad accident which caused his death, the regret felt was universal, and measures were taken publicly to organise a memorial of him, with the result that a bust of the deceased gentleman will shortly be placed in the hall of the Sailors' Home, of the Committee of which institution Captain Henry was President. The memorial fund will also serve to considerably augment the resources of the library of the Home. This is the memorial subscribed to by personal friends of Captain Henry and by the public of Bombay generally, amongst whom he was much respected. There is another memorial, the funds for establishing which were subscribed solely amongst the members of the great Ocean Mail service to which Captain Henry belonged.

Mr. F. D. Parker, who had been appointed by telegram to act as Superintendent for the Company, naturally, and with commendable alacrity, took the initiative to afford means for a combined expression of the general wish. A meeting was called together on March 1st 1877, at which Mr. Parker presided, and which was attended by many of the officials of the Bombay establishment, and the commanders of the P. and O. ships then in harbour. It was decided that a memorial fountain should be erected somewhere near the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, a subscription list was satisfactorily started, and a committee appointed to carry out the desired object. Messrs. Alfred Baylis and Adam Tait jointly undertook the duties of honorary secretaries and treasurers, and through their excellent organization, subscriptions were collected from all the scattered agencies of the Company, and from the ships on their various stations, all grades of the service gladly contributing according to their relative means. The Committee availed themselves immediately of the services of Mr. James W. Smith, Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, who had offered to act as honorary architect. The first point to be determined was necessarily the site, and after numerous suggestions and considerable discussion, the north-west angle of the Pedder Markets compound was asked for, and at once given by Mr. J. H. Grant, then the Acting Municipal Commissioner. This site is eminently appropriate, not only on account of its close proximity to the P. and O. Dockyard, but also because Captain Henry was particularly energetic in obtaining the erection of the Pedder Markets, and the consequent conversion of a malarious swamp into a well kept garden. The design prepared by Mr. James W. Smith was much admired by the Committee, and it was resolved to endeavour to carry it out. It was intended that the materials should be the blue trap of Bombay, the red stone of Andheri, and Coorla freestone, the tablets being of statuary marble, and the columns of dark marble polished. It was found, however, that the subscriptions would not amount to a sum sufficient to carry out the original intention, and yet the Committee was loth to abandon the design. A suggestion that the greater part of the work, and with a few modifications, should be executed in *terra cotta* afforded a solution of the difficulty, and Mr. Antonio Rampana, an Italian artist, engaged on the new palace of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, entered into a contract to carry out the design principally in *terra cotta* for the sum then raised. As frequently happens, the foundation amounted to considerably more than had been anticipated; for, although in one part of the site the rock was but a little below the surface, yet it sheered off steepily from that part, being found, on continuing the excavation, to have been quarried out. The following is a description of the fountain as it has been completed. Above the foundation, a platform of blue trap rises 1ft. 6 in., in three heights or steps. The plan is octagonal, the first step being 20 ft. 2 in., and the top step 10 ft. 2 in., measured across from the middle of one side to the middle of its opposite side. From the platform rises an octagonal red shaft, with blue trap plinth, buff moulded base, and buff capital or cornice supporting a red basin 10ft. 2 ins. across, all in *terra cotta* except the plinth. The capital is ornamented with foliage, and the basin has ornamental bands. From each side of the shaft projects a winged lion in a sitting posture, having in its mouth a brass valve to supply the native chatties, for supporting which long stones stand out from the plinth. Out of the basin springs an octagonal plinth in two heights, and from the upper plinth water flows by eight jets into the basin. On the plinth, stand eight slabs of white Italian marble. On the panel parallel with Dockyard Road, the following inscription is engraved, "1877. This Fountain is presented to the City of Bombay by members of the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Service, being raised by them as a memorial of Captain G. F. Henry, an energetic citizen, and a friend whom in life they regarded with affection, and whose untimely death they deeply deplore." On the panel, parallel with Sandy Pit road, is another inscription, as follows:—"George Fitzgerald Henry, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation company, a commander of their ships, and their Superintendent afterwards for many years at Bombay. Born in Dublin 1822. When driving to his office, he was thrown from his carriage near this spot, near neighbourhood of this spot, and died within two hours, February 23rd 1877." In the centre of the slab between these two panels and also in the opposite slab is a circular medallion, with a portrait of Captain Henry in basso relievo. Two other slabs are prepared to receive medallion portraits, which will bear symbols used by the P. and O. Company; but, owing to some unapprehension, they were not sent from Italy with the rest of the work, and have yet to arrive. At the angles of the slabs are eight black columns, with buff bases, bands and foliaged capitals, supporting eight foliated gablets, from the intersections of which springs an octagonal spire ornamented with crockets and bands, and surmounted by a metal finial. The total height, from the surface of the ground to the point of the spire, is 19 ft. 7in., and the finial rises 2 ft. 2 in. higher. The cost, including the new gate and the necessary alterations of the compound wall, has been about Rs. 5,000.

On Saturday afternoon, this handsome fountain was formally handed over by the Committee to the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Grant) as the representative of the Municipality and the public. The weather was very unfavourable, the rain descending in torrents, but nevertheless a number of gentlemen assembled on the occasion, amongst whom were:—Captain Kellock, Supt. P. and O. Co., Messrs. Tait and Baylis, Hon. Secretaries, Mr. Jas. Smith, Hony. Architect, Mr. G. D. Henry, Dr. Sidney Smith, Capt. Alderton, Mr. Barnes, Capt. Newell, Messrs. Patch, Galpine, Maclean, Parfitt, Craven, Counsell, Boyes, Fairbairn, Wheeler, Staple-ton, Cowasjee Dinshaw (Company's Dubash, in Aden), Hajee Cassum Jooseub (Company's Dubash in Bombay), and many other officers and employés of the Company. When Mr. Grant arrived the fountain was viewed from the shelter of the market, and was made to discharge a copious supply of water from its numerous outlet pipes. This was only a temporary supply, laid on from the Vehar main, for the fountain will not come into use until we get the Tulsi water to supplement the limited supply which the town derives from Vehar.

The fountain having been duly inspected, Mr. Alfred Baylis read the following statement:—

The sudden and deplorable circumstances under which the late Captain Henry lost his life only a few yards from this spot, will be fresh in the remembrance of all, but it will not, I think, be considered out of place on this occasion, briefly to recall the steps which were taken to perpetuate his memory by the members of that service which he so ably administered. A desire having naturally sprung up among the Company's employés, on hearing of their Superintendent's lamented death, to have some permanent memorial thereof, Mr. F. D. Parker, who had been temporarily appointed by the directors to the charge of the agency, took, with characteristic energy, the initiative in affording an opportunity for an expression of the general wish. A meeting, at which he presided, was convened on 1st March 1877, which was attended by nearly all the servants of the Company then in Bombay. It was decided to erect a public drinking fountain near the Company's premises at Mazagon, a subscription list was opened then and there, and a committee appointed to carry out the object in view. Messrs. A. Tait and A. Baylis were requested to undertake the duties of honorary secretaries and treasurers, and the result of their exertions, assisted materially by some of the commanders and other officers in the service, was that in a comparatively short time the sum of Rs. 5,000 was collected. Mr. James W. Smith, Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, though not personally connected with the Company, most generously came forward and offered his services as honorary architect, of which the committee gladly availed themselves. The design which Mr. Smith prepared was much admired by the Committee, and it was resolved to endeavour to carry it out, as was intended that the material should be the blue trap of Bombay, the red stone of Andheri, and the Coorla freestone, the tablets being of statuary marble, and the columns of dark marble polished. It was found, however, that the cost on this plan would far exceed the subscriptions realized, and at one time it was feared the design must be abandoned and the money appropriated in some other way. The architect, however, knowing how loth the subscribers would be to relinquish their original idea, succeeded with considerable time and labour, in so far modifying his first design as to induce Mr. Antonio Rampana, an Italian artist engaged on the new palace of H. H. the Nizam, to enter into a contract to erect the fountain, principally in *terra cotta*, for the sum which had then been raised. As a large proportion of the material had to be brought from Italy, considerable delay ensued in carrying out the work, but about two months ago it began to assume a tangible form. It is due to the kindness of Mr. Grant that so suitable a site has been secured. Under his sanction the W. E. corner of the wall enclosing the Pedder Markets was thrown back in a semicircular form, thus affording a recess in which the memorial stands, while a suitable iron gate at the rear of the monument affords a communication with the markets which will materially add to the utility of the fountain. Mr. Baylis concluded by calling upon Captain Kellock to hand over charge of the fountain to Mr. Grant as representing the Municipality.

Captain Kellock said that in the first place, the subscribers had to thank Mr. Grant for attending on the occasion. In the next place, he was desired to hand over to Mr. Grant, as representing the Corporation for the benefit of the poor of the neighbourhood, this fountain, which would be a lasting memorial to their worthy departed friend, poor Captain Henry. He could not say more than had been said already in the paper which had been read by Mr. Baylis. Poor Captain Henry was a great friend of them all. He knew of no worthier man, and he trusted that he might be able to carry on the duties of the chief representative of the Company in Bombay as ably as Captain Henry had done.

Mr. Grant said he had very great pleasure in taking charge, on behalf of the Municipality, of the very handsome fountain which had been raised as a testimonial in honour of one whose loss had been felt and regretted by the whole of Bombay. When he died, his relations and friends must have felt very great satisfaction at the very general opinion which was manifested by all classes in Bombay as to his worth and excellence. He (Mr. Grant), in common with all the other officers of the Municipality, had the same high opinion of Captain Henry as all other persons held who had the pleasure of being associated with him. This testimonial which had been raised in honour of him would, Mr. Grant was sure, be highly appreciated by the Municipality, the majority of the members of which had been intimately associated with Captain Henry during his lifetime in Bombay. He had to thank the subscribers for presenting to the Municipality so very handsome an addition to the public edifices of Bombay. (Hear, hear.)

The assembly then dispersed.

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

MARKET rates of grain, &c., at the undermentioned places in Kattywar on the 18th June, sold at the rate per rupee.

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. lb.	Bajri. lb.	Juwar. lb.	Rice. lb.	Ghi. lb.	Gram. tola.	Grass lb.
Rajkot	{15 / 18	14½ / 16	16 / 18	{11 / 9	1 32 / 2 0	..	25
Nawanagar	16½	16½	18	12	2 0	..	..
Gondal	15	15	17½	12	2 0	..	..
Morvi	15	15	19	12	2 0	..	..
Wadhwan	17	18	19	14	2 0	16	9½
Dhrangadra	16	16	19	13	2 0	14½	60
Limri	18½	16½	19½	13	2 0	16½	60
Bhaunagar	16	16	22	11	2 0	20	80
Mahuva	21½	20	23½	12	2 0	21	75
Junagarh	14½	14½	16½	11	1 30	16	25
Jetpur	15	15½	17	9	1 30	16	..
Gondal	15½	14½	16	10½	1 30	16½	60
Dhoraji	15	16	17	10½	2 0	16½	50

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

QUESTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE REFERRED.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA.

JUNE 7 AND 17, 1878.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir R. Garth, Kt., Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Markby.)

CASE stated for the opinion of the High Court under Section 55 of Act IX of 1850 by H. Millet, Esq., First Judge Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

H. MACKINTOSH *vs.* RACHEL WINGROVE.

This suit is brought to recover Rs. 83 as principal and interest due on a promissory note dated the 23rd June 1874, of which the following is a copy:—

Rs. 20. [Stamp two annas.]

Calcutta, 23rd June 1874.

On the 13th November 1874, we jointly and severally promise to pay to Mr. H. Mackintosh or order the sum of Rs. 20 for value received in cash in hand paid on signing and delivering this note. Should we neglect or fail to pay the amount on due date, then each shall be charged interest from due date of payment at the defaulting rate of ten per cent. per mensem.

J. Wingrove.
R

conspiracies prevail, or even acquire force enough to create disquietude, the fault will be our own. We may not now be warded by the Russells and the Peels, the Aberdeens the Melbournes, the Greys, or the Wellingtons of the last bygone generation, who were as towers of public integrity and strength. But the people have in their own hands, through the power of voting at certain times, and the power of speech at all times, more than ample means of defending their liberties, and of making sure that every fit measure is taken to guarantee them against these mischievous and revolutionary, but at the same time, in another point of view, somewhat fantastic and frivolous attacks.

Turn we then once more to those who, unlike ourselves, have no means allowed them, except those of simple force, which a long servitude, and the degeneracy it entails, have partially unfitted them to use, for the defence of their own liberties; and have no friend, but a bitter, unrelenting foe in what is miscalled their Government; who depend on the diplomatic action of Europe, and whose main, if not only, security for directing or disarming our part of that diplomatic action has thus far lain in the vivid, and constant, and jealous supervision of the British people, addressed to the rather difficult business of mending the habitual proceedings of its own Executive, by restraining it in this direction, invigorating it in that, and controlling it in all. Has the happy day at last arrived, or is it about to dawn, when the 'obscure sections of society' (as they have been termed by a Secretary of State*), which have performed this office, can desist from so abnormal an operation, and can lend their aid to the Ministers, who ought, in every such case, to represent, and to be supported by, the united sense of the nation? For be it remembered, that neither the misdeeds and miscarriages which have marked the preceding stages of this great business, nor the late wanton and almost cruel importation of a great constitutional delinquency, can absolve them from the duty of supporting the Administration actually in power, at and from the moment when it shall appear that it is prosecuting those aims of liberation and good government in the East, which all along they profess to have had exclusively in view.

I write at a moment when the situation of affairs may be essentially changed even while the sheets of this Review are winding their way between the roller of the press. Nevertheless, it is a moment for surveying the actual position in the light of the three vital contentions—that there is no cause for war; that there is every cause for a Congress; and that this nation, acting in the face of day before assembled Europe, should act as the champion of freedom in the East. Of these three, the first is out of view for the moment, and for the second a few words will suffice.

The oracles of antiquity were fixed, but those of to-day are migratory. The seat of Apollo himself, indeed, is always at the Foreign Office; but the utterances, which were wont to find vent in Fleet Street, have seemingly been tranferred in these last days to Printing House Square. We learn, then, upon what may be called authority—for the organ has absolutely held the same language for two days together†—that the chief contention of our Government has been admitted; that all the points of the Treaty of San Stefano will be laid before the Congress; and that Russia and England have arrived at an understanding on the main outlines of such as they deem vital points

Now, what was this main contention? Of it we know nothing either clear or certain except, first, that no single Power except ourselves adopted it; and secondly, that, for the sake of it, Europe has been kept, animosity engendered, trade and industry damaged, evil passion at home exasperated, taxes imposed, financial deficit deepened, and a flood of constitutional controversies let loose, during three long weary months. We are aware that Russia made known at Vienna the Treaty of San Stefano to every Power, and admitted the right of every Power to raise every question, and of every other Power to accept or decline the discussion. These are, in truth, the essential principles of every European Congress, as may be learned from the proper authorities. Something more was required; we know not what. It was studiously veiled in clouds of words, even as Aphrodite veiled her disabled son to bear him off the field from the spear of Diomed. It was the submission of the whole treaty; it was the maintenance of European law: it was to secure for England a voice in the great Eastern settlement; all of them phrases which utterly defy analysis when brought into contact with original Russian admissions. However, this splendid additional Something has been secured, and we may look for the unveiling of it, as men look for the removal of the dirty cloths from off a statue, on the day of its 'inauguration.' We shall then know what it is, the *quid*, the *quale* and the *quantum*; and its exact dimensions will be the exact measure of the justification of the Government for the many and great mischiefs that have been done in order to obtain it.

"But again, we are told, there is 'some understanding' between England and Russia as to the points which they would respectively insist upon. That is to say, a preliminary Council has entered into a compact of honour as to the course which shall be pursued by the parties to it in the coming general assembly. A portion of Europe has thus far prejudged the case, and narrowed the discretion of the whole. Russia and England will be bound to stand shoulder to shoulder in the Congress; not, indeed, as to every point, but as to those which form the subject of the 'understanding.' Such an arrangement has an evident tendency to expedite the labours, and to limit the uncertainties, of the Congress. But is not this in principle the very same measure which two years ago, in May 1876, was pleaded as our excuse for inviting, without a substitute, the Berlin Memorandum, and thus provoking the Servian War? Our Government commanded at the time the general sympathy of the country in its protest against a proceeding, which assumed on behalf of certain Powers a peculiar prerogative in dealing with the question of the East, and by this prejudgment disparaging the position of those, who had not been admitted to a share in the initiative. We regarded it as the proceeding of a clique; and we protested in the interest of free discussion and the equality of the States. The main difference seems to be that what was then arrogated by three Powers has now been assumed by two.

Whether or not this cool reversal of methods and arguments may be noticed or not by any of the other four States, especially by Austria, who is the Principal sufferer, it may be hoped that no one of them will have either the will or the power so to notice it, as again to punish the populations of the East for a fault which they have had no share in committing. Austria has such cogent reasons to desire a settlement, that she is not stomach much in order to attain one. For any of the other Powers, it would be no better than a caricature of ordinary punctilio to treat this as a practical objection, in the face of the great human and social interests not yet definitively rescued from peril of shipwreck. More confidently, then, than at any former juncture we may hope that the Congress will meet, and God be praised for it.

It will meet, with certain bases allowed or defined by two at least of the three Powers, that have or consider themselves to have, special rights and interests in the Eastern settlement. Those bases, it appears, will include the following points. First as to Bulgaria. Russia on her side will consent to a limitation of the Province, and to its division by the Balkan range: England, on hers to the creation of a tributary State, northward of those mountains. As to Armenia, England will consent to the transfer of Kars and Batoum, Russia to a rectification of frontier westwards, so as to leave intact the command of the road to the south. There is to be some definition of terms and times for the War-indemnity. No reference is made to the Danube, or the Straits, or the Hellenic populations; or to Bosnia and Herzegovina, or to Montenegro, or to Bessarabia. On all these questions we are, therefore, to infer either that England and Russia are agreed, or that they are content simply to leave them open for the consideration of the Congress. Another point remains, one of great importance, and unfortunately as yet of uncertain interpretation. We are told that something great is to be made over to England; at first it had the aspect of a gift of some point of territory, then it changed into the notion of a protectorate over Asiatic Turkey; as, in Hamlet's cloud, the camel becomes a weasel. But then the weasel turns into a whale. There is some reason to opine, and perhaps even more to desire, that further transformation may yet be effected.

Of a new possession I will only say that it would in all likelihood be a defined and limited mischief; such as, in the crowd and crush of greater subjects, need not now be discussed. A protectorate over Asiatic Turkey, accorded by Russia and the Congress, and so adjusted as not to bring about a conflict with France, could hardly end otherwise than in the total destruction of the Turkish power, and its disappearance from the face of the earth. If we are the holders of the Protectorate, we shall become responsible for securing to the people at least the first conditions of good government in the security of life, liberty, industry, property, and the honour of women. Every gross outrage committed will find its way to the British press and Parliament; and when once jealousy of Russia is shut out, Turkish misconduct will meet always with severe, sometimes probably with inequitable, treatment among us. Turkey cannot possibly stand the ordeal of habitual discussion in detail, before the tribunal of British and European opinion in the light of Western day. Such a Protectorate will be in absolute contravention to the first idea of the Turkish Parliament, an institution to which we ought to wish well, as an experiment, provided it to be tried in a country inhabit d by Mahometan races, and be framed upon a basis of honesty, not (as heretofore) of fraud. It will make I fear an intolerable addition to the burdens of our Imperial Government, and will issue in a further deterioration of the already indifferent quality of its work. There is, at present moment, one bright spot, and only one, in Asiatic Turkey. It is the region of the Lebanon, under the absolute, but strong and impartial, rule of Rustum Pacha. The system there established was the joint work of England and France, accomplished under the second government of Lord Palmerston. It would be wrong not to recognise in the scheme of an English protectorate for Asiatic Turkey, if it exist, the benevolent intentions of the British Government. As it is now vaguely presented, it is calculated to suggest the gravest misgivings of practical difficulty. Let us hope that, if it passes through the crucible of the Congress, it may issue therefrom under conditions which, whatever their effect on its identity, may obviate its difficulties, and bring its good intentions to a happy issue.

With regard to the other points which have entered directly into the understanding, they suggest no ground for despondency to those who have all along been upholding, as they best could, the cause of freedom in the East. This, however, should never be forgotten: in proportion as the new provinces are few and large, will Russian influence be disarmed. Every addition to their number, and reduction of their force, gives a new opening for diplomatic intrigue, and sows the seeds of future trouble. Apart from all prejudice, the delimitation of Bulgaria ought to be founded upon the facts of ethnical distribution; and those facts are as yet imperfectly known. There is to be, we are informed, an autonomous Bulgaria north of the Balkans, and a semi-autonomous Bulgaria to the south. If the Hellenic populations prefer some qualified retention of direct relations with Constantinople to absorption in a tributary Slavonian state, it is hardly for us to demur. It would however be a serious fault in the new adjustments if Bulgaria, so to speak, of territory really Slavonic and Bulgarian were against its will to be severed from connection with its ethnical centre, and still more so if that district were the very district, which was the scene of the outrages of 1876 and 1877. But upon the whole we may trust that a justice will be done to the Hellenic regions, which the Treaty of San Stefano certainly appears to withhold from them; and we must not hastily assume that this justice will necessarily entail a simultaneous wrong upon any of the Slavonian populations. The understanding as to Armenia calls for no remark; and the more definite the conditions of the War-indemnity can be made, the better it will be for all parties.

Next as to the subjects omitted in the revelation partially vouchsafed to us. We need not wonder that we do not hear of the Danube, which we have observed that the Government need not conceive ever to have been menaced in its freedom; or of the Straits, with respect to which they have long since taken up the only rational position, and declared that the question must be dealt with by European concert; or of Bosnia and Herzegovina, for as to these Russia has all along, from the necessity of the case, acknowledged, or not denied, that Austria, their immediate neighbour, had a paramount interest, and must principally determine what should be done.

As to the Hellenic Provinces, we cannot surely err in the belief that, if they are not named, it is because there has been a perfect accord of the two Powers in the desire and intention to give full effect, at the least, to all that the Treaty of San Stefano stipulates on their behalf, and therefore no need to deal with them in communications, which had reference only to the modification or reduction of that Treaty.

The omission of the slice of Bessarabian territory from the 'understanding' is more ominous, and conveys important lessons. It was transferred to Roumania in 1856 in conformity, so far as the facts are known, with the atiousality of the inhabitants. It is now to be carried back to Russia by an arbitrary arrangement between belligerents. In securing this small and thoroughly illegitimate object, Russia has spent much of the strength, which she might, and ought to have used in fortifying her position for the defence of the great liberating aims of the war. Instead of this, at the most critical moment, when the whole leverage to be used against her depended upon a balance of military considerations, she drove five millions of Roumanians, whose territory commanded her communications, out of her alliance, and into the ranks of any or all who would oppose her. Her conduct is to be severely censured, in point alike of prudence and of principle. But what of ours? It sharply illustrates the folly of our trusting to separate, instead of European, action upon Russia. Had we gone at once into Congress, we might have rallied, on this question, all the Powers except Austria, which never yet lifted a hand for freedom, and which (we are told) has long ago let Russia know that the Bessarabian affair was not an Austrian interest. But now we have apparently shut ourselves out, by a prior act, from a determined resistance to Russia on this subject, or on any other omitted from the 'understanding.' We have thus prevented such a concert of authority as might have been effectual in inducing Russia to desist from a proceeding, of which the injustice is as gross, as the profit is insignificant.

There remains the case of Montenegro. She has beaten her Turkish enemy in the field. Will she beat her Austrian enemy in the Cabinet? It is idle to plead honourable or moral considerations: the question is, what is the present position and power of Austria?

Three months ago, Russia, after portentous efforts, found herself in a position at once of victory and of peril. The circumstances still made Turkey her enemy potentially and in will. Austria, from similar causes, was half an enemy already, and might be a whole one. She was sure to exact from Russia as much as her power permitted; and the measure of her power was inversely as the amount of pressure upon Russia from other quarters. In this state of things, we threw ourselves, provisionally, into the pro-Turkish and pro-Austrian scale. But all through this complicated affair we have been far more dangerous to our friends, than to our enemies. Relying upon her seeing us already committed against Russia, she spurned the overtures of that Power, and seemed, amidst the applause of London journals, to dismiss General Ignatieff with a fool's cap on his head. Strong in what she thought her back-ground, she raised her terms to a point that Russia could not stand, and among them it is believed, her terms respecting Montenegro, which the strictest considerations of honour bound and restricted Russia to befriend. She forgot, it seems, that the utmost she could force Russia to do was to make a choice between England and herself, and close with the State that might appear the least unreasonable. She believed the assertion of our metropolitan newspapers, that our vital interests were involved in overesetting the treaty of San Stefano. Perhaps the famous despatch of Lord Salisbury rivetted this delusion. The consequence has been that Russia turned towards England, and that, once brought face to face, the two parties found that after all they had but little to contend about; so they have agreed. Austria has outwitted herself. She is wounded by the shaft (to follow Lord Byron's metaphor) which is winged with her own feather. I will not attempt to decide whether it is an eagle's quill, or the quill of another bird.

But, at all events, the course of the English Government and people on the entire question of the Christian liberties is now clear, if they are united. To Austria, by the obligations of Universal justice, we owe absolutely nothing. With Russia, so says authority, we are agreed. To Turkey we should positively be doing injury by maintaining her in the nominal exercise of any powers, except such as she can peaceably and presently enjoy. The Congress will have before it, at the best, a most difficult and complicated work. Every hope of completeness and durability must depend upon its being executed in the spirit of a paramount regard for local liberties, and upon their amplitude and solidity. In the whole range of the Eastern countries, there is no single claim comparable in its sacredness to the claim of Montenegro, which demands the means of national respiration by being permitted to enjoy the fruit of her own labours in an access to the sea. If Antivari be unsuitable, let Austria restore to her the port of Cattaro, so cruelly taken from her with our dishonourable complicity. The conduct of our Government in regard to the Montenegrin question will be a crucial test. Public opinion will fearlessly follow at once the justice and the reason of the case. It will be taken by the country as a sufficient assurance that, in the whole matter, the weight of England will be thrown into the scale of justice and of freedom. Our past controversies will then be forgotten like the sorrows of a child. It will be seen that neither domestic nor foreign jealousies are allowed to impair the moral force of the nation. Every sordid aim is in itself a weakness; and alike for our smaller controversies in England, and for the vast interests of the suffering millions in the East, a cloudy and a stormy day will end in the serenity of a golden sunset.

May 28, 1878. W. E. GLADSTONE.

* Debate of May 20 in the House of Commons.

† *Times*, May 25 and May 27, 1878

‡ See for example Gardiner, *Traité complet de Diplomatie* p. 434 Flassan, *Congres de Vienne*, B. I. p. 2.

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(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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